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CARDS

W. H. D. CARRINGTON Attorney at Law, Columbus, Mss.

15-48 -11

STEPHEN A. BROWN, Attorney at Law. Columbus Miss.

Office, opposite the Chancery Clerk's Office February 23, 1850.

J. D. MONTGOMERY. Attorney and Counsellor at Law Columbus Miss.

Mayor's Other. February 23, 1858.

DR. A. N. JONE:

Has removed his office to the store of Lampkin see his friends, and where any message left for thim will be promptly attended to Columbus October 19, 1850

DOCTOR GEORGE N. SMITH, cently occupied by Mrs. Baker,

& Co., C dumbus, Miss. Jan. 10 1850.

DR. DICKINSON.

Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery, DEVOTES particular attention to the care and catment of diseases of the lungs, and also to

stonally absent. Columbus, Mi., Jan. 4, 1851.

DR. W. L. LIPSCOMB.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of

their confidence.
He arey be found at all hours, (when not profession

DR. THOMAS N. LOVE

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional serviand hopes by close attention to business to merit a share of their patronage. He may be found at al times, when not any where else, at his office or residence, both on the same lot with the City Hall, imenediately south of it, formerly eccapied by M. J. fioward.

August 10, 1850

PENMANSHIP. DOLBEAR'S WRITING ACADEMY, in the Masonic Hall, on Main Street Natchez, will

Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.
Persons of energy can make from \$75 to \$150

per month. Those wishing to quality, must come well recommended. LF Letters addressed to LEVI DOLBEAR, Natch-

cz, Misa., will receive attention.

*** Dolbear's Splendid GOLD PENS for sale a his room. March, 16, 1850.

Dissolution.

THE firm of DECHERD & GRAY is disolved by the death of the former. The business will be continued by the subscriber, who will be glad to see the customers of the former concern and all others that may favor him with a call. To make room for her."

the red ay)

J. B. GRAY.

Columous, Sept. 14, 1850

DISSOLUTION. FINHE firm of A. N. Jones & Co: was dissolved by mutual agreement on the first instant. All those having demands against the firm will present them to James Jones Jr.; and all persons indebted to it will find their notes and accounts in the hands of John P. Krecker who is alone authorized to collect and receipt for the same.

A. N. JONES, JAS. JONES, Jr.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers of the old firm that he continues the DRUG BUSINES at the old stand and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage.

JAMES JONES, Jr.

Columbus, Miss., October 10, 1859.

200 gallons Winter Sperm On Lard " Tunners " Neatfoot "
J. JONES, Ja For sale by

Landredths's Garden Seeds. JUST Received and warranted crop of 1549
BLAIR & SMITH.

From the American Review PLAIN WORDS FOR THE NORTH. SUBSCRIPTION,

THERE DOLLARS IN advance. Four Dollars

In the minds of those wise and great

oxyment is delayed until the expiration of the

to our free government has approached imminent. Stitution had grown up. It had entwined its tent protection was based on true principle—a determination had grown up. It had entwined its tent protection of the delayed until the expiration of the

to our free government has approached imminent. It had entwined its tent protection was based on true principle—a determination to abide by the Constitution. The quarter of the protection of the men who planned bur government no little appression of the support of the protection of the men who planned bur government no little appression. Liberal reductions will be made a persons who young Republic, within its bosom slept the germs cognizant of all this, they could see the wast in- Some have been animated by a spirit of resentpetuity. But they well knew that sectional jeal. come in process of time the chief source of the portion of their population. Others have decimed ousies, partisan spirit, and sellish ambition would seem seek to gratify their objects by avoiding those guarantees; and they foresaw that irruption once begun, its power must overflow the bulwark they had erected. Those appropriate the process of time the chief source of the population. Others have begun to the Constitution would advance the interests of the preservation of the rights of the States as and important would be their relations to society. They also saw how the seeds of fanaticism would date a commotion, in the hope that they would be their descendants, and how complex that a separation would advance the interests of the preservation of the rights of the States as and important would be their relations to society. They also saw how the seeds of fanaticism would date a commotion, in the hope that they would be thought the preservation of the Union consists in maintaining the proper begun, its power must overflow the bulwark they grow, bow these germs would ripen into animas. had erceted. Those anticipations have proved ity. No wonder that they trembled at the pros. must easue. These men have claimed more but too well grounded. Effort after effort has peet-that they demanded protection. Fort mate, than the South obtained by the legis atlon of the been made to set aside the Constitution, because by they had to de with statesmen of enlarged and bust Congress. Having failed to secure it, they it was too stringent a bridle upon selfish prejus salutary views. Those Northern men who at now strive to make that legislation the signal for dice and ambition. But its inherent strength, that day represented their States, could not only resistance. Such, we think, is not the sentiment grounded u on the good sense and sound princi- perceive how reasonable it was that slavery at of a majority of the Southern people. The most ple of our people, has so far repeiled triumphants the South should be guaranteed in the new govern. moderate indeed doom the minister of Califorly such insidious assaults. In our time these as ment but also its immense advantages to their bit to have been irregular, and are pained as saults have been directed from a position pecu- ewn constituency. Intent upon the formation of much that preceded that admission. liarly dangerous. The fervor of religious zeal, a great empire, which should embody the princi look usen those pregularities as not affecting the the arder of philanthropy, have been artfully en | ples for which they had fought, they were not wil | great question which arises upon her application, fisted in a most unholy crossade against the cita- ling to yield so great a destiny to the demand of viz: the right of the people of a State to decide del of our confidence. To meet a band of ene- a false and basele-s philanthropy. They well for themselves as to to the existence of slavery mies battling for wrong under the banner of right knew that those who lived under the institution amongst them. A great majority of the Southern has been difficult. In the early ages of Islamism, were not responsible for its foundation; and they | 0 4 de are satisfied that the people of California vain were the strongest, walls the bravest soldiers saw that its roots were so deeply imbedded, that do not wish slavery. They comend that they of the East, when contending with the hosts of to tear it away must bring the life-blood from the have a right to the institution wherever the muerring enthusiasts, who deemed that in following heart of the new confederary. They acted wise. Incipal law sanctions it. This they hold to be zeal, to infect society in all quarters with some Office, South side of Main Street, near the the banner of Calce and Amrou, they fought for ly, and embodied in the Constitution all that the their right under the Constitution. The inference the true cause of God. Fanaticism and error. South could ask. Be two Constitutional provistis is irresistible that the same right of closes is prehonest but dangerous, have existed on the subject sions are necessary to secure Southern rights up. served to others, and that slavery shall not go in. are too appearent to be overhooked, and, if not of slavery ever since the foundation of our gov- on this important question-the recognition of to territories where the inhabitants desire to exernment-error not confined to one section or slavery where the people choose it, and the remety, clude it. They therefore submit to the admission one side of the question. Where these exist, the for fugitive slaves. By the first, loveign interfe- of Cambrana, notwithstanding the irregularities material is ready for the hand of the selfish and rence is prevented, and the whole control and attending it because they think that sur-dark all y Whitfield, main street, where he would be pleased designing. In themselves aiming at the right, direction of the subject left where it belongs, in the intent of the people was carried out. And they are the ready tools of the most egregious the hands of those who only are qualified to unwrong. The redeemer was crucified by the hands derstand and to direct it. By the other, is avoid, or it works were or weal. But with other parts thou wherever it floatest—to strike with its friends, of mon who waited for the coming of the true ed a series of horder intestine broils, with which of the legislation of Congress we have better rea and against its foes. In such a conflict, no hon-Messiah; and in later times the ashes of a here- the existence of a Union would have soon become son to be satisfied. Comprehending a surrender est man can hope to escape censure, if he de tic have been deemed an acceptable offering to incompatible. We hold that the Constitution of of the Wilmot Proviso, and an energetic law for not encounter calumny. We have been, and AS taken Millican's new residence on the the God of Peace and Love. The effects of the Union does recognize slavery where it exists, the recovery of fugitive slavest it includes all that corner of E iza and Geneviese Streets, re- same spirits have nearly been telt in the destruc- But with the progress of time a spirit has arisen is necessary to secure the rights of the south. tion of our liberties. It is useless to disguise and grown strong, which reluses to make this But will the north abide by this just equitable ter-Orrice at the Drug Store of H. S. Taylor that the existence of our Union has been by re- recognition. True, no effort has been made to mination of the matter? Will she be content with cent events greatly endangered. It is folly to attack this principle by abolishing slavery in our the advantages which she will necessarily enjoy skulkers. We may be charged again, as we deny that a few more sessions of Congress like midst; but every nerve has been strained to eximit the natural course of events; or she swill open have been already, by violent ultrus with 'apes the last, and the Republic, freighted with earth's clude glavery from territories which are the comof public vector lost. The state of danger, bave allowed the plain dictates of reason to be We have seen those bodies composed of the representatives of the Church, wherein discord and fear, we should think, could find no room, torn as low slavery. The entire country becomes now most glorious hopes, is brever tost. The areas to public extend the blood the plain dictates of reason to be tion and terror? fear, we should think, could find no room, torn as low slavery. The entire country becomes pos- of the south, but from attacks upon the feelings as we would other madmen -- let them pass quiet, He can be consulted at his office in Jones Hotel, sunder by the operation of this cause. We have sessed of new territory, to the acquisition of which of her people. As a whole, no people are more by by, or wish them safely in a straight-jacket seen the two great parties, comented by strong bonds, riven into fragments by the deto nation of this bomb. We have seen the Congress of the United States spending month after month in the most vitoperative and inflammatory debate in the most vitoperative and inflammatory debate. There is ansometred to the south of upon this all-absorbing theme. We have wit- partly owned by southern men, that they shall not anxious to abolish it advance no feasible mode of soul, to the South-that we are ready to peril Columbus and its vicinity, and hopes by diligent and accomplishing their end. The southern man the Constitution and the Union for her benefit, antiring attention to his duties to merit a share of men, of those who pride themselves upon adhermal and though at Washington, that we cannot see rence to law and order, advocating theft, arson, it is rendered, if these view are carried out, sim-and murder. One on grave and serious, these, ply impossible for any new state representing the ally engaged, at his office on Main street, formerly occupied or his father.

Columbus, Mass., July 6th, 1850.

The equilibrium which alone can preserve the Constitution is unterly destroyed. And to do this and who are ignorant of, or indifferent to, the terming. They are to be found in the condition of Southern health are to be found in the condition of Southern health are to be found in the condition of Southern health are to be found in the condition of Southern health are to be found in the condition of Southern health are to be found in the condition of Southern health are to be found in the condition of Southern health are to be found in the condition of Southern health are to be found in the condition of the planest rules of right rible consequence which may follow the interyears ago not a man in the South dured to avow and wrong are committed. It is said, "You may meddling with its existence. He must be con- would have found in us as determined antagohimself in favor of Disunion. It was looked up become the inhabitant of this territory; may, it is tent to hear every term of repreach lavished upon nists. To the impassioned ultra men we are on as the synonyme of treachery, and no man dared to avow it. Now, how different is the fact. be left behind. Amounting in effect to the declatore fathers established the slave trade for gain. Sooth Carelina is not only ready, but anxious for the condict. Her people almost unanimously look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny, whose yoke look upon the Union as a tyranny ty they would gladly threw off. Her children turn culture customs, our industry, our population: the most ungenerous, and often untrue, upon his with browning word of defining to those whom they yours have no part nor lot in the matter. Men whole community. Southern men were last beconsider their oppressors. Mississippi and Alasbama particle of the same feeling. In others of the Southern States there prevails less bitterness and more calmaess. But in all is the conviction. Who would tame feel in the southern to so palpable a usurcoming tired of viuneration, often obviously bypocritical, and stways unjust and impertinent.—
The sit was and is yet—this spirit of indignation
and more calmaess. But in all is the conviction. Proviso." Nor was the course of the North in be kept open during the summer and fall. Mr. Dol. fixed and fastened, that Disunien, ave, even war, regard to the provision for the recapture of fugi-

the Fall and Winter stock, the present one will be amongst her people, who were born and reared Judicial officers have forgotten the supreme law sold remarkably low, on the usual time to punctual upon her soil, know how great has been the strug. of the land, and been carried away by the rush of sion will not remain unattacked in either section. superstitious veneration for this Union, and bit, the South outraged, her rights denied her.

stood in a position of independence. Ere yield, that it had not the right to exclude slaves from California,

ing that independence, it was only proper that territory common to the whole country, but that provision should be made to protect the interests its adoption or prohibition depended solely upon of those which would inevitably be the weaker the will of the people; and it provided a stringent We have fallen upon times of profound and in that confederacy. In a portion of those inde- and effective law for the recapture of fugitive startling interest. In our day the crisis of trial pendent States a peculiar and most important in slaves. The action of Congress in both these the peculiar position in which we find ourselves

hension seems to have mingled with the hope. With the foundation of the institution the ances. For the South we answer unhesitatingly, Yes which they feel of success. It could not have tors of those now warmest to denounce it were. There are doubtless many amongst us who de. and the Union of our fathers. The "Union of been otherwise. They were men of deep expessionnified. Southrons saw that its abolition, may, mant more than they have obtained. The miss rience, well knowing the weakness of man's na- even its modification by other hands than their fortune is also that they have asked more than ture, and the errors of his judgment. They persown, might plunge them into all the horrors of a they had any right to expect. Various motives ceived that calm as was the outer surface of the new and more terrible "servile war." While have urged on there even of ultra sentiments,of future strile. True, that in the Constitution eterest which pesterity might have in this matter; ment against the North, which we conceive to which they gave were embodied guarantees, if how the North would grow daily in numerical be unjust, unless that section of the Union susobserved, amply strong enough to insure its pers superiority over the South; how slaves would be. tains what we hope is but a small and nothinking, gencies. We have ever regarded the perpetuity

ter sense of wrong and injury. None else can During the last session of Congress it became know how stern is the determination of her peo- evident that no further inroads upon the constitudle that these wrongs and injuries must cease tional rights of the south could be permitted now and forever; -- cease, quietly and voluntarily Then when the Union was endangered, statesif possible, but if not, then terminate in the night men of enlarged sentiments came forward to preof violence and bloodshed. This is the feeling serve it. The history of that struggle need not general, nay, unanimous in the South. The be written. It is fresh in the minds of all. Suffurther progress of this article will show on fice it to say, that the Patribtism of the country what this feeling is grounded, and how it is met. rallied against its adicalism. The conflict was But enough is said to show, that some step must severe; for against the Constitution were leagued be taken to bring this most dangerous question the enthusiasts of the North and the ultras of the to an issue-that by some means this leeling must South. But there is sometimes a principle of be calmed, or the end of our Republic is not far of strength in governments - or men, which is

In a government where sectional interests and coat. So in our government has been found to feelings may come into conflict, the sole securi- exist, a tenacity heretofore sufficient to resist all ty for permanence and peace is to be found in a torces striving to draw it asunder. Our citizens Constitution whose provisions are inviolable.— are thinking, reflecting men, and they have seen In framing ours, it was easily perceived upon the disadvantages which are inevitable upon a what subject would occur the most bitter conflicts di solution of the Union. A majority of them foresee, that although sanctions might easily be now, after every effect to warp and pervert its ion and the Constitution. divised which would deprive this question of all principles, the Constitution prevailed. The Conits mischievous dread, yet no security could be gress acknowledged both the great sanctions

be kept open during the summer and fall. Mr. Dol. lited and lastened, that Disumen, ave. even war, bear will qualify several gentlemen, during the season, to teach the Science of Penmanship, and act as agents for the sale of Polhear's splended Gold as Convention of her peeple.

Inter and lastened, that Disumen, ave. even war, regard to the provision for the recapute of the sale of the recapute of the sale of Polhear's splended Gold and the provision of the recapute of the r Pens, and Dolliear's Penmanship, in the State of The action of that body was not difficult to fore. Would acquiesce in the necestity of Disonion.— dear. The passage of the Compromise Bills action of that body was not difficult to fore. see. They will not dissolve this Union, although We consented for the sake of our great object, to ed like balm upon the wounded feelings of the there is not an act or a sentlment at which we many of her sons openly avow that thus only can accept a Constitutional guarantee Of this north south. The action of northern men was essenher wrongs be redressed. She will remain in ern men have been well aware; yet the conduct that to procure the success of those measures; We have sustained the federal constitution as the confederacy, with the hope of obtaining there of many of them has been a series of efforts to under her rights. But she well knows that but avoid fulfilling a plain, simple provision of the manfully forward to sustain southern rights.—

We have sustained the tederal constitution as the property of the whole country. We regard manfully forward to sustain southern rights.—

the Union as one of the greatest safiguards of a step or two more taken, and she must detend Constitution. Until the last session, Congress By their esistance those rights were obtained.— our liberty; and the rights of the States, so fa those rights at all hazards. She will forgive, if has allowed this provision to remain practically To a great extent the irritation in southern minds as they have not been transferred to the federa those rights at all hazards. She will brgive, it has answed this provision to the few efforts which possible, forget, the past. But she warms those who have attacked her privileges, that in defence who have attacked her privileges who have attacked h of them we will band together to resist any encroachments. She presents to them the simple with the avowed intention of preventing the execroachments. She presents to them the simple with the avowed intention of preventing the exeseek to destroy us are but a faction, and that we have dedicated our labors, and we rejoice in alternative, "We will have our rights in this Un. cution of this clause of the Constitution, where believe neither numerous nor reputable, amongst the hope that we have not labored in vain. We ion, or out of it. You must elect which you pre- every member had taken upon his conscience an our Northern brethren. Shall this state of feel- shall not complain at the injustice done to us, or But we, and we only, who have lived out to defend and carry out that Constitution -- ing continue? The North must decide. It were at the querulous and quibbling spirit of our degle in the minds of her sons between an almost prejudices. Again in this important matter was of the Union. But at the South, as we have innent of true public feeling at the North.

only believe a majority, are willing to lorget the their course, or write their epitaph. rongs of the past and to hope for the future .- Whatever may be the final issue of the aboout from among them."

From the Washington Union. OUR POSITION.

We have had occasion very often to recor to placed before the country. We hope that we have given abundant earnest of a faithful desire. serve our whole country, in a spirit of broad comprehensive devotion to the Constitution the States and the Rights of the States" have been the platform on which we have stood and buttled all our life. This was the platform of our humble power we have given to it a constant | ard. To themand sincere support at all times and in all emerof the Union as the great end to be attained, and

This is the corner-stone of the Constitution, and it is safe so long as that foundation remains unmoved. Here, we have always contended strenuously for the strict observance of the exact boundary of anthority between them. One cannot be uphold or exhalted at the expense of the other: "united, they must stand; divided, they The recent abolition warfare has spread far and wice, and has not only, in its evil consequences, threatened the dissolution of the Union, but it has weakened, if it has not almost destroyed, in many instances, the cohesion of political parties, the ties of social feeling, and he brotherhood of American citizenship. Fortunately, such sent ments are confined, in a great measure, to mere factions, and heated sectaries; but they have been enabled, by industry and portion of their own illiberal and degenerate celings. The manifestations of these symptoms checked and arrested, we need no ghost to emerge from the tomb to tell us in what they must inevitably end.

During this war of elements and shock of principles, we have sought to stand erect and unterrified-to follow the standard of the Constitu-

" Come one __come all. "

Where our duty calls us, we shall be found .-We do not belong to the rear guard or to the

What we have thought and said are upon reor our children shall ever have occasion to blush. idle to deny that the compromises of the last west tractors. We have lived long enough to see gen dicated, they will be sustained. At the North us like swarms of hungry guats, that hum for an the issue must mainly be lought. The vitupera-instant, annoy with their perty sting, and pecish. tion and howling of enthusiasts we are prepared. We do not expect our "days are destined to be to expect, but we are beginning to learn how lite very many on the earth," but they must be brief tie must their ravings be considered as an expo- indeed, if they do not far outlast the ephemera importance of our traducers. Their names will soon cost with those of similar blustering patri With this matter we of the South have bet fits that of fame to summon them from their "dread the more to do. Some of as are, as has been al- abode" of obscurity. To this fit receptacle they early said, reary for the utmost. Others, we are histening, and we are not inclined to diver-

and the cry, which will go up from the hearts of of the Union, these trilling disturbers of the the whole Southern people, will be, "Let us go peace, to whom we have alluded, on all sides, Meanwhile the battle will soon vanish from the scene. Like the straws rages at the Sorth. The did of the conflict is that dance along as heralds of the approaching orne to our ears. How it will end we may not storm, they may betoken its advance, and indiknow. We can but offer up heart-felt prayers cate its direction; but when the hour for action of prejudice and passion. Nor was it difficult to have therefore always rallied to its support. So GEORGIA. commotion. If peace and quiet be our lot, as we hope and trust they will be, these busy intermeddlers of all sorts will instantly disappear, and 67 There are seven daily papers issued in leave the world in wonder whether most to be Erery State, before entering into that compact. It admitted, in the Utah and New Mexico bills, dence. Times of turmoil and distraction haste

up to the surface of society some strange specimens of public teachers and public feeders. --Your Corporal Humguig on, your Marses, your Garrisons, and your Fred Honglasses, are the same character in different garbs, and plays ing his part at different times. There is a!ways acting in concert with these bluff earnest fanatics a goodly train of pert, busy, self-comented sophists-men who hung loose to the skirts of sweety, and care very little which side wins, so that they do not lose. This is the demagogue portion of these agitating coherts-Solomons in councils, but Faistatis in the field. They are Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and all the car. | wonderful in the art of pumping and cornerging ly democratic republicans; and to the extent of as long as it is not astended with too much haz-

"Danger's self is not lure alone."

Let us rejoice that, whatever turn affairs take, the reign of these small demagogues is approaching its close, and that no change can hardy be for the worse. They have sought to smbroil the different sections of the country in a ruinous contest, by stimulating the passions of sectional jealousy; and failing in this, they may sympathise with the chony heroof Shake-

"Othello's occupation's gene."

It is almost a pity that so many ambitions pasriots are likely to miss the chance of being immortal, and that the people should be in danger of losing the services of these patronising champions, who have given them so much good advice gratuitously, and are anxions to serve them stin langer for the same reward.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES .-- In 1796 the Union was composed of seventeen States. with a population of 4,929,827, and 451,424 quare miles of land, or nine persons to a square

In 1800 there were twenty States, with a population of 5,305,840, and an area of 472,424 quare miles, or eight persons to a square mile. In 1810 there were twenty-four States, with a

population of 7,239,414, and an area of 782,544 quare miles, or nine persons to a square mile. In 1820 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 9,738,191, and an area of 849,-314 square miles, or ten persons to a square

In 1830 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 12,866,029, and an area of \$49,-314 square miles, or fourteen persons to a square In 1840 there were twenty-nine States, with

a population of 17,068,666, and an area of 1,117,-344 square miles, or fourteen persons to a square We have now thirty-one States, containing a

population (by estimate) of 21,686,000, and an area of 1.913.121 square miles, or twelve persons to the square mile.

Our or .- The words out of are the worst in the language when one is out of patience and out of money; when his wife tells him she is of tea the next, out of flour the next, and finally out of spirits. The words are very good when one is out of debt, set of tremble, and out of jail. When a man has a smoky house and a scolding wite, out of doors is no bad place.

"How PAR OUT OF THE UNION!"-- A lawyer n Mississippi, while making a disunion speech, a short time since, proved conclusively to anold client of his, who was present, that the State was, by the action of Congress, virtually out of the Union, already. The client, rather astons ished at the position his State occupied, involving as it did his own personal position, remarked to a bystander-"My friend, Mr. W---, is a mighty good

lawyer, and he has convinced me I am out of the Union-will you be so good as to ask him how far out I am, as I want to run back again as quickly as possible?" Arithmetic cannot firmish the answer

Oh' what will become of that Flag when we part?

Oh! what will become of that Flag when we part?

Shall it droop o'er the tomb of our national fame? Shall it stream o'er the wreek, when each hope of the heart Has abandoned that wreck to oblivion and shame!

When that banner of glory forever is furl'd. Shall each gem be re-set and translated afar?

Shall the bright Constellation that lighted a world, He rep aced by a distant and desolate Star? Rather heap its proud trophics! and over them cast This pall of our honor-this shroud of our shame?

Fire the pilet fling the ashes abread on the blast-It was born amid storm-let it perish in flame! THE TARRES.-The Secretary of the Treas.

ory, in his annual report, submits to Congress the following modifications of our present reve-1st. A change in the present ad valorem sys-

tem, which should impose specific duties upon all articles to which such duties may be see y applied, with home valuations upon all such as re necessarily subject to ad valorem rates. 2d. If the principle of specific duties shall not

se adopted, that the home valuations, instead of the foreign, should then be applied to all imports subject to ad referen duties.

3d. If neither of the foregoing changes shall

be thought proper, then it is deem highly neces. sary that the present rate of du ies should be increased on a great variety of articles which it will be found could bear such increase, with the most salutary effects upon both trade and revenue.

The man who struck Billy Patterson, has cont on the following despatch to this city : CHARLESTON, Dec. 25th.

"I have just had a conversation with Jenny Lind, and she has determined to drop the name of Swedish Nightingale. She says that, after ber trip from Wilmington to Charleston, she does Richmond Whin.